

### WHY DID U-53 IMPERIL LIVES, U. S. WILL ASK

### Will Argue West Point Crew Was Left to Waves' Mercy

### NEW RAIDER DUE, CAPITAL HEARS

### Officials Assert First Sub- marine Has Gone Back to Germany

### KILLED BEFORE LETTER TELLS HE'S AT FRONT

### Death Outspeeds "Don't Worry"

### Note to Brooklyn Home

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Howson, of 604 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, got a letter yesterday from "somewhere in France." It told them that their son, Lieutenant Charles Edwin Howson, of the 106th Nova Scotia Rifles, had joined the Canadian expeditionary forces on the firing line; that he had taken an extraordinary examination which might lead to speedy promotion, and that they didn't need to worry about him.

But all the news the letter contained—and more—had already reached the Brooklyn home. It came in the form of a cable message announcing the death of Lieutenant Howson in action on October 1. Before he became a soldier, Lieutenant Howson, whose father is an Englishman, was an actor. When a professional engagement took him to Halifax he decided to enlist. He was one of seven in his regiment picked out for special training to qualify for a commission.

### WINS CHEERS IN STATE OF BRYAN AND PACIFISM

### Denounces Peace Claims in President's Speech

### CALLS ADAMSON BILL GOLD BRICK

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 14.—Charles E. Hughes carried his campaign for the Presidency to-day into this land of Bryanism and prosperity with a speech on peace. President Wilson aroused the "he-kept-us-out-of-war" sentiment in this state some days ago, and Mr. Hughes unmasked the President's claim with a few references to Mexico. Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall also has gone up and down the state telling people that a vote for Hughes was a vote for war. Mr. Hughes emphatically denounced the idea. William J. Bryan himself did not escape. Some forty thousand Nebraskans, from Falls City to Lincoln, the home of the Commoner, where Mr. Hughes to-night got a great reception, were reminded not only of Mr. Bryan's solicitation for "deserving Democrats," but of a certain quiet tip to Dr. Dumba that President Wilson did not really mean "strict accountability."

Mr. Hughes had a highly successful day, if one may judge from enthusiastic demonstrations in this admittedly doubtful state.

Replies to Wilson Speech.

At Beatrice as well as at Lincoln to-night Mr. Hughes took direct issue with President Wilson's speech at Omaha. He had read the Lind memorandum that it was the President's desire that Huerta should get out of Mexico or be put out by domestic means or others to be provided.

"Was that a threat of peace?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Was that a policy of peace? Is the alternative to that a policy of war? That was nothing but a threat of war. It is not that we are willing to fight for a just cause (that was Wilson's statement), that we are willing to fight for something that stirs the blood, that we are willing to fight for some great, noble purpose. Was this a great, noble purpose? Was this a just cause? Was this a defensible attitude?"

"I stand here to say, and I challenge contradiction, that the threat to make war upon that individual and to use a private force was adequate to put him out of the government, which, whether we recognized it or not, others had recognized, was utterly indefensible in law or in morals."

Not "Kept Out of War"

"What was Carrizal—a peace festival? When our men fell there, what kind of policy was pursued? Talk to us about keeping us out of war? War was had; petty wars, inexcusable wars; wars which would have been necessary by a correct policy, and we have had our citizens lose their lives in the mean time, because they were not protected in their rights, to which they were entitled under international law."

"I have heard," Mr. Hughes said to a crowd of thousands, "that some one has been going through the state saying that a vote for me meant a vote for war. Did you ever hear a more preposterous proposition? I am a man of peace. I have been spending my life in maintaining the institutions of peace. I desire in that way to promote international peace."

"Who can think without horror of the ravages of war? Who can desire war? I do not desire war. I do not desire war in Mexico to satisfy a personal vindictiveness against a disliked ruler. I do not like that kind of making the approval of the crowd."

Firmness Does Not Mean War.

Mr. Hughes insisted that his policy of firm, unflinching protection of land and American lives, property and commerce was the only policy that means peace, security and friendship. Few who heard Mr. Hughes failed to recall the Bryan-Dumba incident when Mr. Hughes continued:

"It is a mistake to suppose that throughout the world maintenance of rights with the sanction of force known behind them means war. If you say in advance that you won't protect American citizens you invite disaster to American citizens."

There was another thing vellelled by Bryan policies in Mr. Hughes's assertion that "we have got to learn that this government is not conducted for the purpose of giving places to incompetent persons because of political activity, but it is conducted to give all the people of the United States the worth of their money and the best government that can be devised. Let us have our State Department, our diplomatic agencies, every means that we can develop, in the interests of peaceful intercourse and the maintenance of our dignity among the nations."

The special train was delayed for a few minutes at Wynona, a railroad junction, and about two hundred railroad employees, engineers, firemen, shop men, section hands, etc., gathered about the rear platform. Mr. Hughes did not appear to make a speech, but a blue-jacketed man in the crowd yelled: "Tell us about the Adamson bill!"

Adamson Bill a Gold Brick

Mr. Hughes told them he thought the bill a sham, a pretence. They listened intently, then nodded approvingly and cheered and waved their greasy caps when the train pulled out.

"I think this bill was a gold brick for labor," he said. "That is my opinion of it. I do not think it will get labor anywhere. It does not seem to deal with these matters. The best friend of labor is the friend of justice."

### ALLIES INSIST ON RIGHT TO SEARCH MAIL

### Reject U. S. Demands— Point to Civil War Cases

### CORRESPONDENCE REVEALS PLOTS

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Allies have refused to yield substantial concessions on the mail censorship. In their latest reply to the American protests Great Britain and France, in a joint note, insist on their right to search all genuine mail found on neutral vessels on the high seas or in Allied ports. All they concede is a promise to remedy "any faults, abuses or serious mistakes" that may be brought to their attention.

While the State Department refused to comment on the flat rejection of the American contentions, it was admitted in Administration quarters that the position of the Allies is at many points practically unassailable. The Allies contend that as the United States has admitted and in past wars invoked the right to examine mails, their present practices are in complete agreement with this government on the principles involved.

Enemy Plots Fanned

"On the high seas, according to international law," the note says, "it is for the belligerents to search for and to prevent operations of transport or other services by which neutral vessels can give cooperation and assistance to the hostile operations of the enemy. A few lines of a letter conveyed to the enemy may be as useful or even more useful to his warlike operations than a cargo of arms and ammunition. Experience in the course of the present war has, in fact, demonstrated the truth of this observation. Hostile acts have failed which had been planned through the mails. Dangerous plots in neutral countries have been detected in the mails and fanned."

High officials admitted to-day that the United States had recognized this right of search, even of sealed mail, but had asserted against it a neutral right to the free passage of sealed mail. These rights are in direct conflict and officials see no way to reconcile them. Unless they can be reconciled, it is not seen how the United States can expect the Allies to respect the neutral right, as against their belligerent right.

The note argues also that the seizure of American money order lists was justified, because these lists were orders to pay money to enemies, and therefore contraband. It is pointed out that the money was payable on the receipt of these lists and with other papers.

Arrange to Hasten Search

The note points out that the examination of mail on the high seas could not be carried out without great delay and inconvenience to neutral vessels. With a view, therefore, to occasioning the minimum annoyance, such ships are compelled to call at British ports, though it is admitted this action goes beyond previous law. In port such vessels are subjected only to such treatment as would be legitimate on the high seas. Most neutral ships, it is declared, call at British ports of their own volition, and in these cases the Allies claim the right, recognizing the rights of the United States, to treat them as under their territorial jurisdiction.

The State Department is investigating complaints that this sailing at British ports is actually brought about by coercion.

No Protest to Germany

Attention is called to the fact that the United States has never protested against the seizure of mails by German submarines, though the Allies "do not deem it to the purpose to make a comparison between these destructive German proceedings and the acts of the Allies in recognizing and examining enemy correspondence."

The note was delivered by the embassies last Thursday, but was not made public until to-night by agreement. It makes reply to Secretary Lansing's memorandum of May 24, in which the United States declared the Allies had been guilty of "lawless practices" in their mail censorship methods and then "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government."

Try to Avoid Annoyance

It is maintained by the Allies in their latest note that they are "sincerely endeavoring to avoid any encroachment on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce." Delays and annoyances are declared unavoidable in the exercise of full belligerent rights.

The note is nearly 5,000 words long. It argues that the United States and the Allies agree that the Postal Union Convention does not apply and that postal packages may be examined to see if they contain contraband. That being so, the note contends it is necessary to open postal bags and examination cannot take place at sea without delay and inconvenience. Arrangements now have been made to carry on the examination with the least possible delay and to forward innocent articles to their destination.

Although The Hague Convention of

### FIRE ON UNWARNED, STEPHANO CAPTAIN SAYS

### Shot from U-53 Smashed Liner's Bow, He Swears

Washington, Oct. 14.—The British steamer Stephano, sunk by the German submarine U-53 off the New England coast last Sunday, was fired on without warning, her commander, Captain Smith, reported in an affidavit received to-day by the State Department.

Captain Smith declared three solid shots were used, the first of which hit the Stephano's bow.

No evidence corroborating his statement has been received by the department, and action probably will not be taken until the U-53 has had time to reach home.

Steps toward arbitration of the differences between the Bayonne strikers and the officials of the Standard Oil Company's plant there were taken last night, after a committee representing the strikers had conferred with Henry Wilson, the Bayonne Commissioner of Public Safety. The strikers' spokesmen obtained a permit for a meeting of striking workers to-morrow morning in Mydosh Hall.

The programme for this meeting is to name a committee to treat with George B. Hennessy, superintendent of the company, in an attempt to adjust matters by compromise. It is understood Mr. Hennessy is not averse to opening negotiations with the men. The superintendent was to have addressed an open air mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers yesterday, but the permit was rescinded on the recommendation of Chief of Police Michael Kelly, who feared violence.

Search Trains for Invaders

Captain Edward M. Griffin and a squad of detectives armed with pump guns went through the Constable Hook section at 10 o'clock last night in an automobile without drawing a shot. No signs of disturbance were to be seen. Their trip was intended to cut off reinforcements which were said to be on the way to join the strikers from Bayway. Two trains were searched as they stopped at the West Eighth Street station, but the reinforcements were not found.

Commissioner Wilson said police protection would be provided for all workers who returned to their tasks to-morrow. Mr. Hennessy said the plant would reopen as soon as "absolute safety for the workers had been assured."

The first compromise settlement of the strike grew when the Pacific Coast Borax Company, near the Standard Oil plant, succeeded in averting a walkout by meeting the men half way in wage demands.

The demands were the same as the oil strikers. They asked a 30 per cent increase to workers making less than \$3 a day and a 20 per cent raise for those drawing more than \$3.

A walkout of 500 men in the Standard Oil Company's plant at Bayway, near Elizabeth, cheered the Bayonne strikers. It is believed the Bayway men were induced to go out by Bayonne agitators. The first commotion of the strike grew when the Pacific Coast Borax Company, near the Standard Oil plant, succeeded in averting a walkout by meeting the men half way in wage demands.

Police Seize Handbills

The police confiscated large supplies of the handbills and arrested Tony Konisky, Vladimir Spedolofski and Frank Tawaski, strike leaders. While the police continued their search for handbills, the strikers continued their picket line. Many more strikers were arrested during the day. From John Grocki was taken a pistol with a diamond studded handle.

### RUMANIA TURNS ON FOE; FRENCH WIN MILE LINE

### Kaiser's Slogans, "Foe Must Be Beaten" and "He Shall Not Get Through"

Berlin, Oct. 14.—During his visit to the Eastern front last week Emperor William, in a speech to the troops of General von Eben, said:

"When you again move against the enemy take with you these two slogans: First, 'He shall not get through,' and second, 'He must be beaten.' We are fighting for a just cause. Every one of you knows why you are risking your life, but many of the enemy know not why they fight. Numbers do not impress you, and I am convinced that you will show yourselves just as plucky in the future as in the past."

"Let the enemy crush his head against a wall of iron. God help us in this great work!"

In a speech to the troops under General von Boehm-Ermolli the Emperor said:

"We are all convinced that we are fighting in a good cause, and we have the confidence that the good Lord of Hosts will help us to victory."

### Germans Hurlled Back in Disorder Near Vulcan Pass.

### KING FERDINAND HEADING ARMIES

### Russia Sends Troops and French Land Strategists to Halt Falkenhayn

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 14.—The Rumanian counter offensive has opened. If it is turned back, Falkenhayn will have battered open the road for an invasion of King Ferdinand's country. If it succeeds, Rumania will have been saved from the fate that overtook Serbia.

Every effort is being made by the Allied command to stem the Teuton tide. King Ferdinand will take command of the Rumanian and Russian armies opposed to Falkenhayn. The Czar's generals are sending large reinforcements into Rumania. And a mission of French officers—among them General Berthelot, well known as a strategist—are on their way to Bucharest to aid the Rumanian staff.

Strike Near Vulcan Pass.

On two fronts the counter attack has been launched. On the western wing, where the enemy drove them back toward the Vulcan Pass, the Rumanians struck heavily to-day. Mount Sigiueli, six miles northeast of Petroseny, and Muncelkumare, on the border line, were carried by storm.

In this battle the Germans sustained great losses and retreated in disorder, says Bucharest. The drive here purposes to flank the Teuton columns further east, which have retaken Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

In Eastern Transylvania, northeast of Kronstadt, the Rumanians have begun another counter blow. Here they were back the village of Socomezu, twelve miles southeast of Orna. In all their operations the Rumanians have a total of 15,000 prisoners, Bucharest announced to-day.

In the other sectors of the Transylvanian front the Germans continue to forge ahead. South of the Hermannstadt-Kronstadt line King Ferdinand's troops were forced further back, and in the fighting around Osik Strada, in Northern Transylvania, the Teuton advance has not yet been halted.

Russian Attacks Halted

Neither in the Dobruja nor in Galicia have the Russians resumed the attack. Evidently every available soldier is being rushed to the Rumanian front. For the outcome of the battle already under way will have a tremendous moral effect. The overturning of Rumania might keep Greece out of the war and inspire the Germans to new efforts.

Along the Macedonian front little activity is reported. But it seems hardly likely that this lull will continue. For the surest way of lessening the pressure against the Rumanians would be a vigorous stroke by Sarraill's army. That effort, it appears, cannot long be delayed.

On the Danube the artillery duel goes on constantly. Bucharest reports to-night efforts of the Bulgars to cross the Danube. The vessels carrying them were sunk by Rumanian fire. This may be an attempt to raid Rumania proper, just as King Ferdinand's troops crossed into Bulgaria.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The United States will make inquiries of Germany concerning the destruction of five vessels by the submarine U-53 as soon as the submarine reaches home, it was indicated to-day. The State Department is particularly anxious to know what provision the submarine commander believed he was making for the safety of the crew of the British steamer West Point.

The Stephano case, it was declared, appears on the face of the evidence to be completely cleared up. Although the vessel was sunk sixty or seventy miles from shore, the American destroyer Balch was standing by, and therefore the submarine commander was justified in assuming that the passengers and crew would be safe.

Balch Answered S. O. S.

Navy Department reports indicate that the Balch set out in answer to distress calls without knowing that a submarine was concerned. In these circumstances, officials say, it was legitimate for the commander of the submarine to leave his victims to the care of the destroyer.

The West Point, however, was sunk when no other vessels were near, and the submarine could have had no knowledge that rescue was so far. Placing survivors in small boats so far from shore is believed dangerous, even with mild weather. If they had not been picked up by other vessels, more loss by chance, many might have been lost.

No serious complications with Germany are expected, but the State Department is understood to be seeking an opportunity to learn the German government's position with regard to furnishing safe escape to the victims of submarine attacks.

The fact that the Stephano was struck by a solid shot before warning was given, as alleged in her captain's statement transmitted to the State Department, is not considered serious. The shot is believed to have been intended for a warning, striking the stem of the vessel by accident.

Another Raider Coming

Government officials believe that the German submarine U-53 is now on her way back to Germany, and that another is on the way to the American coast.

The nature and source of information upon which their belief is founded has not been disclosed. While disclaiming any information on the subject, many naval officers have been convinced that the U-53 carried out fully a definite programme of the German admiralty, which included a German raid and return to Germany.

Officials also disclaim reports of secret bases of the American coast. Every report of one traced down so far has been without a shadow of foundation in fact.

Portland, Me., Oct. 14.—The torpedo boat destroyer Drayton, one of the neutrality patrol boats engaged in a search for submarines here, came into this harbor to-night after inspecting the coast between here and Portsmouth, N.H.

### WARRANT ISSUED FOR ARREST MISSING MILLS HUSTED

Mills H. Husted, who cut a few classes at Yale last spring to elope with a New Haven man's girl, failed to appear in the Borough Court at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday when his bride's charges of non-support came up for hearing.

William C. Runge, his lawyer, had promised to have young Husted in court, and for that reason the defendant had not been put under bonds. Neither Runge nor Husted was to be found, however, and orders were issued for the latter's arrest.

The complainant, who was Jessie Shepard, lived with Husted only a few weeks. He had taken her to his mother's home, in which he still is living.

### DODGED ALIMONY, BUT HE'S NOT IN CONTEMPT

### Dr. Bunker Must Pay Back Debt, Court Decides

Dr. Henry A. Bunker, of 184 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, successfully opposed yesterday in the Supreme Court a motion by Mrs. Marian W. Bunker to have him punished for contempt of court for failing to pay alimony under a separation decree.

"My wife," said Dr. Bunker, "violated the provisions of the judgment by refusing me the custody of our infant daughter, Elizabeth Bunker, on Saturday and Sunday of each week and also by failing to notify me of the illness of our child and intrusting her medical care to a physician who refuses to consult with me."

Justice Pendleton refused to adjudge Dr. Bunker in contempt provided he pays his wife \$100 a week, \$40 for current alimony and \$60 for arrears until the latter is all paid.

### GASOLINE FAMINE HITS JOHN D.'S TOWN

### Tarrytown Autoists Suffer as Result of Bayonne Strike

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Tarrytown, N. Y., Oct. 14.—John D. Rockefeller's town is facing a gasoline famine because of the strike at Bayonne. The last gallon of gas delivered to-day, and by Monday it is expected not a garage in Tarrytown, Ossining or White Plains will have any for sale.

A tank steamer has been expected here since Wednesday, because John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold have here. Garages usually take two hundred gallons each on Saturday. To-day they received only one-quarter of their supply. Auto owners, hearing of the scarcity, rushed to the garages, but only regular customers were supplied and these in limited quantities.

Two in Auto Killed  
BY N. Y. C. TRAIN

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 14.—E. E. Edwards, twenty-six years old, a farmer, of Summerford, was rescued alive and the burning bodies of Miss Clara Edwards, his sister, and Robert Steel, of Lafayette, were saved from cremation by firemen to-night, after a New York Central passenger train had struck the automobile in a collision at a crossing. The accident occurred at what is known as "Death Crossing," where more than thirty persons have been killed.

Miss Edwards and Steel were killed instantly and their bodies held in the burning debris of the car. Edwards suffered severe injuries, but it is believed he will recover.

The train ran half a mile past the crossing before it could be stopped. Firemen at a suburban station saw the accident and arrived in time to save the dead and injured from the wreckage.

### WALKING DELEGATE WALKS, SAVES CARFARE

### Pennsylvanian Here Expects Trip Will Cover 1,250 Miles

Daniel McAllister, the genuine, trademarked walking delegate, reached New York last night. Since 1911 Daniel, who is a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Swissvale, which is eight miles east of Pittsburgh, has been delegate to the state firemen's conventions. He always walks to and from the convention, and it saves railroad fare to choose him.

This year the convention was in Scranton, which is from New York, of course, and, being only 165 miles from New York, then, he decided to drop in. His daily average is thirty miles, but yesterday he made forty-five miles, from Meridian, N. J.

"I might stay for a few days," he said. "It depends. I got some rich cousins here, and it might be that I'd stay longer to walk back, and figure the round trip will be 1,250 miles."

### FOCH STORMS SOMME TOWN IN GREEK PLOT

### 800 Prisoners and Scheme to Cripple Mile of Trenches Captured.

London, Oct. 14.—The French won fresh successes south of the Somme to-day. East of Belloy-en-Santerre Foch's troops captured a first German line on a front of more than a mile. To the southwest of this region they swept forward from Bovent for nearly a mile and seized the hamlet of Genemont, while they also extended their lines near Abaincourt, winning a strongly defended sugar refinery. Eight hundred Germans were made prisoner in these operations.

Meanwhile powerful counter attacks southwest of St. Pierre Vaast Wood and north of Chaulnes won for the Germans minor successes.

In the former region, according to Berlin, "the advantages gained by the French in former attacks were retained." North of Chaulnes, Saxons troops by a dashy raid regained the eastern part of Ambos Wood and captured more than 400 French prisoners.

In Abaincourt, at the tip of the salient held by Foch's troops north of Chaulnes, a furious assault enabled the Germans to seize several positions and some trenches to the northeast of the village. These they did not hold for long. Showing a surprising antipathy to rally quickly from the effects of the enemy's charge, the French wave recoiled and swept the Germans completely out of the positions they had gained a foothold in.

The French again attempted to swing their lines through Sully-Sailly and into the sector south of Transloy, but in hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character they were driven back to their starting points. By their furious resistance in this region the Germans have given notice that they intend to defend the Bethune road to the limit of their resources.

The activities of the British forces to-day were limited to raids and reconnoitring on the Somme and distant fronts. German trenches in the neighborhood of Ypres and Hulluch were penetrated by Anzac, who inflicted damage on the enemy's works and returned with prisoners.

### U-BOAT RAID ALLIED FLEET AND ARMY FAILED

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 14.—Admiral du Fournet's prompt action in taking over the vessels of the Greek navy frustrated an amazingly bold plot engineered by Germans and ready to be carried out by Greeks against the Allied fleet, according to reports just made public here. This grand coup was to have been effected with the aid of German submarines in the Mediterranean.

In conjunction with the naval operations against the Allies an attack was to have been made on the Entente military forces in Western Macedonia. The reports say that ammunition and guns of all calibre had been sent secretly to Larissa, where a strong force had been concentrated at the rear of the Allied army. The two attacks, by sea and by land, were to have been made simultaneously.

Friends of the Allied cause in the Greek navy learned of the plot and disclosed it to the Allied authorities. The result was the immediate demand by Admiral du Fournet that the Greek fleet be turned over to him, and the seizure at the same time of the Greek railway and of the stock of grain that was being transported through Thessaly.

That this incident will bring about an immediate demand for the complete demobilization of the Greek army is suggested in the dispatches. The future policy of the Allies toward Greece doubtless will be accelerated by the removal of all doubts as to King Constantine's possible good faith. The return of ex-Premier Venizelos to Athens is expected at any moment, it is reported.

"I have no hope that the King will change his conduct of affairs," Venizelos told Reuter's Salonica correspondent. Venizelos, now leading the provisional government, declared that no overtures had been made to the King beyond an appeal to him to abandon the path in which he had persisted.

"Nor does the provisional government contemplate any further steps in that direction," the Premier added.

This statement is coincident with the announcement that control of the port of Piraeus, the seaport of Athens, has been taken over by the French. No manifests from this port will hereafter be valid without a visa by the Allies.

Venizelos's statements have aroused considerable interest here.

Paris dispatches quote M. Venizelos as saying that in the course of various interviews he had acquired the conviction that King Constantine was a Germanophile.

"His majesty," said the Greek leader, "had a splendid opportunity to repudiate his engagements with Germany when the German fleet allowed the Bulgarians to violate their solemn undertaking that they would not enter Serbia, Kavala or Drama, but that opportunity was allowed to escape because, forsooth, the King was convinced German legions eventually would come to his assistance and rescue him from the hands of the Entente powers."

M. Venizelos said he counted on the sympathy and support of liberal countries, especially England and France, in the struggle between constitutional liberties and a return to a feudal system, "which is what the present issue in Greece amounts to."

### Berlin Denies U-Boat Threatens Blockade

Berlin, Oct. 14 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—In answer to the reports sent out by the British wireless regarding the German submarine U-53, a competent German authority, says the Overseas News Agency, makes the following statement:

"The commercial war near the coast of the United States is being carried on according to rules and the German promise, which means that a merchantman can be stopped, and that, after the vessel has been searched and the crew and passengers are in safety, the vessel can be sunk under certain conditions."

"These conditions are, for instance, when a hostile steamer or a neutral steamer carrying contraband of war is involved, or when the military situation makes it impossible to bring a steamer which has been captured into port as a prize."

"In no case, however, can this be construed to mean that a merchantman may be sunk by a torpedo without previous warning."

"According to the further reports from Washington, the American authorities are said to be afraid that very complicated questions of neutrality may arise if the German submarines operate to the westward of the American coast, and such submarine action is equivalent to a blockade."

"To this it is stated that the German vessels are entitled to carry on a regular warfare anywhere in the open sea. Territorial waters of neutral states are carefully respected. A blockade, of course, is out of the question. Neutral ships, as prizes, or such neutral vessels as carry contraband are stopped. A blockade means the capture of all ships steering toward or away from a blockaded coast, without regard to cargo or cargo."

The question asked by our American readers is, does this mean that the German vessels are entitled to carry on a regular warfare anywhere in the open sea. Territorial waters of neutral states are carefully respected. A blockade, of course, is out of the question. Neutral ships, as prizes, or such neutral vessels as carry contraband are stopped. A blockade means the capture of all ships steering toward or away from a blockaded coast, without regard to cargo or cargo."

### CORONER AT 'PHONE GETS DEATH THREAT

### Wagner Hears About Inquest Where He'll Not Preside

Coroner Ernest C. Wagner of Brooklyn reported to the police last night that a man with a "hard, dry voice" had threatened his life. The threat came by telephone.

"Some of these days," the hard, dry voice grated, "there will be an inquest over you, and you're not going to be there to listen to it. Nobody's going to tell the police to break our heads and get away with it as easy as that."

The coroner attributed the warning to gangsters of the Greenpoint section. He had several of them arrested after the shooting of Martin Ward, a week ago. Ward was fatally wounded at the door of 106 Greenpoint Avenue, where he and other members of St. Vincent de Paul's League had attended a wedding anniversary celebration.

### WAR OFFICE REPORTS ON BALKAN FIGHTING

Bucharest, Oct. 14.—To-day's official report says:

The village of Poljan-Sarata (Socomezu) in the Oltos Valley has been recaptured by our troops after sanguinary street fighting.

In the Buxeu Valley north of the frontier and at Bratocete there were artillery actions. At Predescu the enemy retired and at Iredel we repulsed two enemy attacks. At Guivula our troops have been obliged to retire on Rucar.

Between the heights on the right and left of the Alt River there has been a lively artillery bombardment. On Mount Chitaniour our artillery fire dispersed an enemy column. In the Jiu region we have taken by assault Mount Sigiueli (Mount Sigiuel) and Muncelkumare. The enemy sustained great losses and withdrew in disorder.

Southern front.—There was a cannonade and an exchange of infantry fire all along the Danube. At several places we sank vessels with Bulgarian troops on board and which were approaching our bank. In Dobruja we easily repulsed an enemy attack on our left wing.

The total number of prisoners which we have taken up to the present on all fronts and who have been interned, is 103 officers and 14,911 men.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—To-day's official report says:

In Transylvania our pursuit of the enemy on the east front is making good progress. The enemy yielded also on the road from Csik Szereda to Gyimes Pass. On the frontier passes of Budenzland the allied (Teutonic) troops gained ground. The Rumanians lost here 292 men, including eight officers, and six machine guns. West of Vulcan Pass hostile attacks were repulsed by

### WARMS GERMANS NOT TO WRITE OF HARDSHIPS

### Allied Airmen Spread Complaints Among Soldiers

London, Oct. 14.—"The 'Hamburger Nachrichten' warns the German people against sending complaints about hardships at home in letters to the soldiers at the front," says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

"The newspaper says enemy airmen are dropping on the German lines pamphlets containing facsimile reproductions of such letters, with the intention of disheartening the soldiers."

"It emphasizes the great harm that incautious writers thus do to the German cause."

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